

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (Established 1877.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.

AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and reliable, but we do not hold them responsible for their conduct. The paper will be sent to subscribers on receipt of the subscription price.

ADRESSES.—RENEWALS, ETC.—ADRESSES will be changed on notice on a dollar. Send old as well as new address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

PRINTED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 11, 1892.

AGENT WANTED

A Comrade in Every Township and Post

TO SELL THE CANNONEER

The Cannoneer is undoubtedly the best selling war-book now before the people. It is unique in its way, being the well-told actual experiences of a private soldier in much of the very hardest fighting in the war.

Every veteran, especially of the Army of the Potomac, wants a copy of the book, and also every man and woman who would be served in that army. It will go like hot cakes among them.

Our Watch has proved a great success, and we dispose of them at far less prices than the country jeweler.

OUR GREAT WATCH OFFER. We earnestly ask the attention of our readers to the great watch offer which appears in another column. This is vastly the best offer of valuable timepieces ever made by any paper.

OUR ENCYCLOPEDIA. Our Encyclopaedia is the standard Encyclopaedia Britannica Americanized. It has been entirely rewritten, its contents brought down to 1890, and thousands of American biographies and subjects added which do not appear in the original work at all.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only newspaper in the country that helps all veterans in getting it more subscribers.

We do not pose as a Nation of diplomats, but when a first-class article of diplomacy is wanted we can produce it in short order.

The leading paper in Sweden is called the Svenska Dagbladet. We may not like many of our contemporaries, but we have never called any of them a name as hard as that.

The work of doing the boisterous majority in the House of Representatives hand and foot, by rigid rules, is going on persistently and patiently. The old bosses mean to rule every action of the rampant new members, and are arranging it so that there shall be no mistake about their being able to do it.

Have you done your duty in getting one more subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? You should do this, for it is the best way to help your comrades.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Let Every Reader Inform us as to its Condition in His Section.

An intense anxiety is felt all over the country as to the condition and prospects of the wheat crop. The next few weeks will be the critical period for Winter wheat everywhere, for the conditions during that period will determine whether we are to have a repetition of the bountiful crop of last year, or must be content with less.

The month of January was a fairly favorable month over most of the Winter wheat section. On an average snow covered the fields from 15 to 20 days. Since then the conditions have varied from very good to positively bad.

We wish that every reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE would at once send us a postal card stating in a few words the condition and prospects of Winter wheat in his neighborhood. Let everybody do this at once. With a paper of such general circulation as THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, which goes into every wheat community in the country, the information obtained in this way will be invaluable. No other paper in the country reaches so many wheat-growers, and the summing up of their opinions will be of the highest interest and value to the country.

Let us hear from all of you at once.

WHO CAN ESTIMATE IT?

Who can estimate the amount of good done by every section of the country by the \$118,548,959 which was distributed last year in pensions?

Undoubtedly this performed the duty ordinarily done by 10 times that amount, because it was scattered broadcast in small sums, and reached everybody. It was literally the "wimble penny," which is better than a slow shilling." Not a dollar was hoarded nor suffered to lie idle. Within a month after each quarterly payment each dollar had done the work of \$100. The pensioner distributed his stipend at once to his neighbors in shape of payments for groceries, clothing, bread and meat, medicines and medical attendance, rents, etc., and the recipients put it into immediate circulation in buying things for themselves or paying their debts, so that before the month was out every dollar had passed through scores of hands and done good work wherever it went.

The same amount of money paid to the bondholders or dumped into Wall street would not have done the country a fractional part of the good. Very few people would have received any benefit from it. The larger part would have lain idle for months, "seeking an investment." The pension money did not lie idle a day. Every pensioner had immediate use for every dollar of it, and he put it to that use at once. There was no favoritism about its distribution. It came like a fruitful shower in Summer time, which falls equally on the just and the unjust. The worst soldier-later in time got as much benefit from it as the best friend of the veterans, for it was scattered impartially through every community. The moment it was out of the pensioner's hands it went into those of every member of the community. No better scheme ever was or could be devised for an equable redistribution of the people's money. It was given, in the first place, to those to whom the Government owed a just debt, and it immediately scattered it among the entire people.

Much of the present prosperity of the country is undoubtedly due to the equable distribution of this vast sum.

SOME MORE BLUNDERS.

It seems utterly impossible for soldier-hating papers to reason accurately concerning any fact connected with pensions or veterans. Here, for example, is a solemn editorial in the Boston Herald:

There are some remarkably interesting pension laws. Minnesota furnished 13,254 three years' men in the war, and she has 10,823 men on the pension rolls. The District of Columbia beats this record, in that she furnished only 6,523 three years' men and has 6,122 men on the pension rolls. Oregon furnished 1,773 three years' men, and 2,252 soldiers from that State draw a pension. This record is surpassed in Kansas, which supplied 16,624 three years' men, and has on the pension rolls 29,421. California leads all other States in this direction, however; she furnished 4,927 three years' men, and has 8,091 drawing a pension. The only explanation of this excess of pensioners over the three years' men enlisted is that a vast number of men enlisted just before the close of the war and saw but little service. But they got pensioned just the same.

Could anything be more stupid? Everybody who knows anything at all about the war knows that at its conclusion from 25 to 50 per cent. of the soldiers from the eastern and middle sections sought homes in the new country west of the Mississippi. They emigrated either literally by the hundred thousand. The population of Kansas was only 107,906 in 1860, and more than that many old soldiers settled in the State in the years following the war. The same is true, in a somewhat lesser degree, of Minnesota and all the other States. Fully 25 per cent. of all the living veterans now reside west of the Mississippi; some place the percentage much higher.

As for Washington, D. C., every one knows that thousands of veterans, belonging to every State in the Nation, are in the city in private business and in Government employ. But a small proportion of the pensioners in the city belonged to the District of Columbia troops. The rest represent every regiment in the Union army.

A BAD SHOWING FOR SHRIEKERS.

The official statistics of the commerce of the United States for 1891 must be very painful reading for the calamity-shriekers—that is, if they ever read any authentic statistics, which they very much doubt.

These statistics show that the first full year under the McKinley Bill 1 was one of the most prosperous years known in the history of the country. Instead of our foreign trade being inevitably ruined by that measure, as they clamored it would, it has been greatly increased. Our exports were greater than in any previous year since we have been a Nation. Nor will it avail them to say that this was largely due to abundant crops at home and deficient ones abroad, for the reason that the exports of breadstuffs increased in a smaller ratio than those of other articles. This is shown by the following official comparison of the exports for three years:

Table with columns for 1890, 1891, and 1892. Rows include Animals and products, Tobacco and manufactures thereof, Fruits and fish (freshly exported), Cotton manufactures, Lumber and manufactures, Chemicals and glassware, Coal, Naval stores, Oil cake, Cotton seed oil, Chemicals and glassware, Carriages, cars, etc., and Sugars.

This shows that the export business of the country has increased \$151,333,331 in 10 years, or about 20 per cent. Of this, "other articles"—that is, those which have been given increased value by American skill and labor—have nearly doubled in their foreign sale, and are to be credited with \$94,621,232, or nearly two-thirds of the total increase.

During 11 months of 1891 we sold abroad: Iron manufactures, \$23,000,000; Tobacco and manufactures thereof, \$23,000,000; Wood and coal, \$23,000,000; Cotton manufactures, \$15,000,000; Lumber and manufactures, \$15,000,000; Chemicals and glassware, \$9,000,000; Coal, \$8,000,000; Naval stores, \$8,000,000; Oil cake, \$7,000,000; Cotton seed oil, \$7,000,000; Chemicals and glassware, \$6,000,000; Carriages, cars, etc., \$6,000,000; Sugars, \$5,000,000.

We have increased our domestic exports to Brazil 10 per cent. in nine months, and to Cuba 45 per cent. in four months. These are the most striking figures as yet as to reciprocity, but others will develop as fast as the policy has opportunity to work.

LOGAN MONUMENT FUND.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the Logan Monument Fund, including J. H. Hamilton, W. Whitton, W. C. Givens, J. J. Irvin, Gardner Kan, Chas. Ewing, Gardner Kan, S. J. Chamberlain, Gardner Kan, George Thomas, Gardner Kan, and J. B. Armstrong, Gardner Kan.

No partisan or other considerations should be allowed to interfere with the assistance given by the Government to the Nicaragua Canal. The canal is a necessity to us, strategically and commercially. Had we a war with Chile the extra expense caused by not having the canal would have speedily been more than the estimated cost of the canal.

We may expect many such complications in the future, when it will be necessary to mass men-of-war in the Pacific and supply them from the Eastern Coast. We may even lose important battles by other power having concentrated a strong fleet in the Pacific, while we can only reinforce ours by the long and tedious voyage around Cape Horn. When it comes to commerce, the advantages of having the canal will be enormous. It will afford cheap and ready transportation by water between the ports of the Atlantic and the Pacific. It will bring to the Atlantic and Gulf ports a large proportion of the trade of western South America, which now goes to Europe. It will make the Gulf of Mexico the ocean highway of the world, to the great advantage of Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile and other cities on that coast. The United States is asked to do very little in return for all this, and there should be no hesitation in doing it.

The English fruit growers, whose profits are threatened by the cheapness and superiority of American products, are fighting these savagely. Their latest move is to attempt to get up a scare about American apples being poisoned by arsenic, and the Horticultural Times has the cheek to claim that the delicate tint seen on American apples is directly due to an application of arsenic. Also, that the dust found on all apples which have been packed for shipping is nothing but arsenic when seen on American apples. In business matters the English are as accomplished liars as can be found anywhere.

The discomfiting reflection in the Boyd case is as to the cheap estimation in which a certain class of men hold American citizenship. Boyd had been for years a candidate for profitable offices and a holder of the same, finally culminating in the candidacy for the Governorship, without knowing, or apparently caring to know, whether he was a citizen of the United States or not. Certainly the franchise of citizenship of this great country ought to be worth more attention.

It is desirable that the Board of Arbitration which is to meet soon and pass upon the Bering Sea dispute shall not only decide that the United States has the right to control Bering Sea in the way of protecting the seals, but that the whole maritime world should agree to stop sealing in the open sea south of the Aleutian Islands. The commission of British and American experts has decided that this is necessary to prevent the destruction of this important fishery, upon which so many other industries depend. Over 5,000 fur seals were taken last year outside of Bering Sea, and it is estimated that for every seal taken five were killed and lost. Then, too, these open-sea sealers, are entirely reckless as to the sex of those they kill. A seal is a seal to them, whether it be a "hachelor," a "bull," or a "cow," and so the ravages they make are irreparable. Great Britain has even more interest than we in seeing that the sealeries are not destroyed, as her citizens have much more money invested in manufacturing the skins than ours have in getting them. The only way to preserve these interests is to concede the full control of the United States over Bering Sea, and to establish a general international regulation against open sea sealing, similar to the international agreement against slavery.

THE New York Herald still keeps the lying paragraph at the head of its editorial columns denouncing pension expenditures, and stating that the German army only costs \$50,979,733 a year. As the German army on a peace footing numbers 20,250 officers and 486,983 men, or a total of 507,233, an expenditure of \$80,000,000 would make an expense of only \$138 per capita for food, clothing, barracks, medical attendance, transportation, salaries of high officers, etc. This is ridiculous. Germany runs her army on exceedingly economical principles, but it certainly costs her more than \$11.50 a month per head to support her soldiers and pay big salaries to a host of high officers. Besides, the German army has to find forage, care, etc., for 93,650 horses, so that altogether the Herald's figures would make the expense of the German private soldier to his Government not more than \$4 or \$5 a month—about what our Government allows for clothing alone. Whitaker's Almanac, which is somewhat higher authority than the Herald, gives the cost of the German army for 1889 at £31,428,290, or \$157,141,000. Since then 70 batteries of light artillery have been added to the army, and other additions swell the total annual expenditures to about \$300,000,000. These well-known facts have no influence on the Herald's persistent lying.

THE war cloud has shifted to the latitude of Louisiana. The Anti-Lottery Democratic Committee has procured 500 Winchester rifles and 2,500 rounds of ammunition, and makes no bones of saying that they propose to use them, if necessary, to prevent intimidation by the riffians of the opposite faction and the militia under the command of the Governor. One New Orleans paper says:

To the Winchester in the hands of the rifling company of the Winchester in the hands of the free man. Let every crack of a lottery rifle wake as an evening echo the report of an anti-lottery gun. If the hoodlums of New Orleans appear on the streets of the city armed with weapons placed in their hands by this lottery committee, sweep them from the face of the earth. If the streets of New Orleans are to be red with blood, let it not be alone the blood of her good citizens. If the lottery murder has been resolved upon by the wholesale, let the people resolve upon wholesale executions.

There has been entirely too much shooting in Louisiana politics already, but perhaps the best way to end it is to have the decent citizens do a little shooting at the rascals who have been running the elections with revolvers and shotguns.

THE discovery of a splendid deposit of lithographic stone in Lawrence Co., Ind., is good news to all patriotic Americans. This will relieve us from dependence on Germany for an article of increasing importance, and keep at home hundreds of thousands of dollars which we have been sending across the ocean for lithographic stone.

NOTHING has yet been done about passing the Postal Savings Bank Bill—one of the most meritorious measures before the present Congress. A savings bank at every postoffice would be of enormous benefit to the country, individually and collectively. It would aid everyone in the acquisition of thrifty habits, and enormously increase the available capital of the Nation.

BALTIMOREANS are much disturbed, and justly so, over the statistics showing that one child in every 10 is born dead, and that 33 out of every 100 born alive die before completing their first year. Virtually one child in every three dies before it is one year old.

THE Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba went into effect Jan. 1, 1891. That month there was received at the port of Havana 38,490 bags of flour from Spain and 2,730 from the United States. Last month the boot on the other foot, Havana receiving 62,371 sacks of flour from the United States, and none from Spain.

THE Confederate veterans of Georgia propose to make the acceptance of the Confederate Veterans' Home at Atlanta by the State an issue in this Fall's election, and boycott every Legislative candidate who will not promise to vote in favor of the acceptance.

THE Louisiana Lottery is certainly dying, if not dead, and its death blow must be credited to the 51st Congress.

THE juries of the country are showing a gratifying propensity to find railroaders who cause collisions guilty of some form of murder.

GEN. HATCH says that so far from the oleomargarine law destroying the business it has greatly helped it. The Government inspections have increased public confidence in the article and greatly extended its sale.

TRIBUNETS.

A SUDDEN CONVERSION.



Tourist (at dinner)—Thunder and Mars! Nothing but dried-peach pie! Unpeeled peaches, at that, with fazz on them. Take it away!

Okla. Home (cutting a figure 8 in the air with his waiter)—Eat that pie or I'll cut you in two at the watch pocket!

Tourist—Yo-yo, sir! This is splendid pie, sir! I was always passionately fond of peach pie, sir! Please bring me another, sir!

ANOTHER SET. Little Miss Pullet—Oh, Mama, see that handsome young rooster who has just come into the barnyard. I wonder who he is.

Mother Hen—Don't know, I am sure. He doesn't belong to our set, anyhow.

A PHILOSOPHER. Surgeon (to reporter)—This poor fellow's legs are both shattered, and I fear amputation will be necessary.

Victim (feebly)—Lucky for me, Doctor, that I wasn't born a centipede.

SWINDLING THE CHILDREN. "Is it possible that you are the father of 13 children?" asked a traveler of a prominent Arkansas lawyer. "I should very much like to see them all together."

"Dunno whether I can manage it or not, podner," returned the prominent citizen. "You see, they-uns is powerful bashful 'n' scooted for the brush when you rid up—al! but Henry Ward Beecher; he burnt the big end of his breeches off a spell ago 'n' is under the stable now."

"If they will come up I will give them a nickel apiece." "Lawd, podner! They-uns 'll feel plumb rich. Children! Children! Come ye! Stranger 'll give you a nickel apiece. Come ye!"

Not a child appeared. "They-uns is mighty bashful, stranger," apologized the householder. "But, if you've got some store trawcker 'll shore fetch 'em. You have? Ho-ee! Come ye, ever'body! Stranger's got some store trawcker!"

No reply from the children. "I am really curious to see them all," said the traveler, "and so will give each of 'em 25 cents if they will come up."

"Lawd, podner! They-uns 'll feel plumb rich. Children! Children! Come ye! Stranger 'll give you a nickel apiece. Come ye!"

"Wal, by jing!" ejaculated the householder. "I'll fetch them children or bust a hamstring! It's a mighty low-down trick to disappoint 'em so, berens I hain't got a grain in the house, but, by hang, they've got to come! Whoop, children! Come git yer quinine! Come git yer quinine!"

The children emerged from the brush like stampeded steers, knocking down and running over Henry Ward Beecher in their anxiety to get their accustomed dainty.

A PHILOSOPHER. Commodore Montgomery, of Confederate naval fame, and later a popular Captain of river steamers, says that the most interesting cargo his boat ever carried was what he once transported to the men who fell at the massacre of the Little Big Horn. There were 27 coffins, the dead in each wrapped in an army blanket, and most conspicuous among them all was the body of Custer. All the other dead had been buried in the ground, but Custer's remains had been spared. The trip was a mournful one down the Little Big Horn into the Yellowstone, then down the Missouri to Fort Lincoln, whence the coffins were shipped overland to Eastern homes.

HORACE J. Poland is the name of the Boston man who voluntarily surrendered his pension of \$8 per month a short time ago, which created quite a stir in the Pension Bureau. He says "he finds that he is fully capable of supporting himself and family, and he therefore requires the Government to refund the money he has received." He says "I have a perfect right to relinquish his right to a pension, most people, especially old soldiers, will think that he could have done a much better job of drawing his money, and he is entitled to and giving it to some old soldier's family who find it hard work to exist, instead of turning it back into the Treasury of one of the richest and most prosperous Governments in the world. To what he has but a drop in a bucket, while he would relieve much distress if properly distributed."

Assistant Surgeon of the Regular Army, with the rank of First Lieutenant, in 1867, and promoted to Major in 1868, and to Colonel in 1870. Mr. David Essex Porter, son of the late Admiral Porter, when questioned in reference to the statements and criticisms made in Gen. Butler's new book, said that in his father's book of the war he did not hesitate to criticize Gen. Butler and give his estimate of him in free language. "Regarding that portion of the book in which Butler alludes to the untruthful and villainous statements of the late Admiral Porter concerning the capture and surrender of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, before New Orleans, and also imputing to my father in New Orleans, I have only to say that during the war my father received four votes of thanks from Congress for conspicuous conduct, each vote giving him the privilege of retaining on the active list of the Navy 10 additional years after the retiring age of 62 years. This is one vote more than was accorded to either Grant or Farragut, and will hardly sustain in the minds of the American people the accusations of untruthfulness and villainy sought to be applied to him by Butler. Moreover, after the capture of New Orleans Congress honored my father with the rank of Acting Rear-Admiral, and Mr. Gideon Welles, the then Secretary of the Navy, ordered him to the command of the U. S. Frigate Albatross. It is known that Secretary Welles did not feel friendly toward my father, and if there had been any foundation for the charge of villainy and cowardice in his conduct, the Secretary would have been only too glad to lessen the Admiral's influence rather than to have increased it by so important a command. This should be sufficient to refute the charge that the brave, truthful and only strategic General Porter in the later years professed his indignation at a book giving the history of my father in New Orleans in course of preparation by Assistant Secretary of the Navy. This work will contain an accurate history of the circumstances that Butler calls untruthful and villainous."

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Army, retired, is full of army reminiscences, with which he sometimes delights his friends by narrating. The other evening he amused an audience of comrades by telling a story of his life on the frontier, when he was a young officer of the Old Army. The General built Fort Kearny and Laramie, some time in the year 1848. He had occasion to go to St. Louis to make some arrangements, and said the general: "I had started from Fort Laramie with two wagons and five or six men, and struck St. Joe, on the Missouri River, in order to catch a steamer for St. Louis. I went to the hotel and found it very crowded, and was hindered by the landlord that the house was full, and I had to stay in the double up. I retired early, and had my saddle, with holster pistol, and my rifle, placed under the edge of my bed. Before I had gone to sleep, the man assigned to the room entered and took off his coat and hung it on the wall, and commenced to take off his vest. At that moment he turned and saw me in the bed. Without removing his eyes, he reached his vest, took down his coat, put it on, and left the room without uttering a word. The next morning the hotel-keeper told me that the young man had informed him the night before that he would go to another hotel, for he didn't want to sleep with a wild man from the prairie. My horse had been killed, and my saddle and rifle, the time, and presented a sort of strange appearance."

Gen. David McMillan, the new Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, is gradually recovering from a long siege of the grip. He expects to remove from Reading to Harrisburg early in May. Gen. Hartwell B. Campson, the new Brigadier-General of the Oregon Militia, has received some sharp criticism from the Oregon press, but he is a well-known soldier nevertheless. He was ordered out of service as a result of the war of 1870-71. He was a member of the Oregon Militia, and participated in the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812. Two good stories are told of Col. Abraham J. Sney, 23d Mo., the new Governor of Oklahoma Territory. While holding court in Muskogee, Okla., after his appointment as Judge of the Territory, a number of gamblers were brought before him charged with violating the laws of the Territory. All but one decided to plead not guilty and have their cases postponed until the next day. The one who pleaded guilty and in doing so made a great mistake. The Judge inquired whether he was guilty or not guilty; to which the gambler, with a smile, answered "Guilty, sir." The Judge opened the docket and read something to him, and in a high-toned southwestern Missouri twang, said, "I fine you \$50," still writing on his docket. The young man with a smile said, "Judge, I've got just that amount in my hip-pocket and can pay it."

The Judge kept writing, but he noticed that the young man counted out his money, finally counting out the sentence, "and six months in the County Jail. Have you got that in your hip-pocket, too?" The gambler still languishes in jail. Judge Sney differed most from the expectations of the people of Reading to that new country in that he was seen on his farm and put all his wealth in law books. He just went down there with his good sense and past legal requirements. Commenting upon this fact, and upon the fact that the Judge had a large library for reference, a friend once said to him: "Where's your library, Judge?" He replied, "I haven't any. Law books always tended to confuse me."

This coming from a ripe lawyer who had served 12 years in the Missouri State Prison, the above law justice could be dispensed without observing the technicalities of law.

Commodore Montgomery, of Confederate naval fame, and later a popular Captain of river steamers, says that the most interesting cargo his boat ever carried was what he once transported to the men who fell at the massacre of the Little Big Horn. There were 27 coffins, the dead in each wrapped in an army blanket, and most conspicuous among them all was the body of Custer. All the other dead had been buried in the ground, but Custer's remains had been spared. The trip was a mournful one down the Little Big Horn into the Yellowstone, then down the Missouri to Fort Lincoln, whence the coffins were shipped overland to Eastern homes.

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ROADMAN John T. Spillane, of Detroit (Mich.) police force, was summoned by a number of Detroit's citizens to a private banquet-hall at Butler's, and presented with a gold medal on Tuesday, Feb. 2. The medal is almost two inches in diameter, and weighs three ounces. Upon the face of the medal is the figure of a drummer-boy in raised work, from a photograph of Sgt. John Church, officiating. Mr. Spillane was Assistant Surgeon of the 22d N. Y., and was transferred to the 6th N. Y. in June, 1863. He was appointed

PERSONAL. Gen. Carl Schurz was recently made an honorary member of a new German society, the Rhine-lander, of Chicago, and he accepted the compliment, and expressed approval of the intention of the organization to assist in welcoming visitors to the World's Fair from the Fatherland. But at a still later meeting, when the Socialist element was out in full force, the club reconsidered the resolution and withdrew the honor.

Mrs. James P. Kimball, Surgeon United States Army, and Mrs. Maria Porter Stone, daughter of C. B. Beane, of Leavenworth, Kan., were married at All Souls Church, New York City, on Wednesday, Feb. 3. Rev. Dr. Huntington, Rector of Grace Church, officiating. Mr. Kimball was Assistant Surgeon of the 22d N. Y., and was transferred to the 6th N. Y. in June, 1863. He was appointed

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